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WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1896-TWELVE PAGES.

The Evening Star.

TWO CENTS.

## TRANSVAAL AFFAIR

England Now Protesting Against Taxation Without Representation.

A CHANGE IN MR. JOHN BULL

The Boers Opposed to Progress and Civilization.

AS TO AMERICAN SYMPATHY

Some interesting features attach to this Transvaal affair, and before the end is reached both Great Britain and the United States may be put to new tests of loyalty to

Great Britain, though disavowing the Jameson raid, is yet backing up the spirit that inspired it. She indorses the demand of her people in the Transvaal for a voice in the government they are taxed to support. The British, in fact, have made the Trans-The British, in fact, have made the Transvaal what it is. They are immeasurably superior in every way to the Boers. The Boers were there first, and are in control of government by stipulation, but the truth remains that had no Englishmen come into the country no progress would have been made there. The Boers are distinctly incapable and unprogressive, as those terms are accepted in English-speaking countries. The city of Johannesburg, sixty thousand strong, and equipped with all modern improvements, is a monument to English thrift and push, built in ten years. There would provements, is a monument to English thrift and push, built in ten years. There would never have been one stone put upon another had only the Boers been occupying the country. So the English are there, with large property rights and full of the fire of progress. They have not only made the country, but the taxes that support the government are gathered from them. Still they have no representation in the government. Laws are enacted by the Boers without regard to their interests, and frequently almost expressly against their interests. This is the root of the English contention. No taxation without representation, and, No taxation without representation, and, strange to say, the British home govern-ment is coming to the rescue in support of

A Change in John Bull.

There is a marked change to be noted here in the Honorable John Bull. A hundred years age he was not so sensitive on the point in question. He was not himself above applying the policy of the Boers and taxing people-his own people, at thatwithout allowing them a voice in affairs. Englishmen were then doing for America what they are now doing for the Transvaal —converting a new country into a land of beauty and plenty. And the usufruct of the activity was pouring in a golden tide into John Bull's own pockets. But the effect was only to make him the harder and the more grasping. The more he got the more he wanted and demanded. The people of the colonies though improving them ple of the colonies, though improving them and supporting them, were yet kept in irk-some subordination about the local government. After a time the limit of endurance was reached, and the colonies, with the sympathy of several foreign nations, set up in business for themselves. At last, there-fore, John Bull formally indorses the colonial contention of 1776. He concedes that it is not right to accept the wholesome and progressive activity of people and lean upon them for support, and yet deny them the full benefit of their labors. But it was necessary for the Boers to inflict the in-justice before he could be brought to see the matter in its proper light.

American Sympathy. How is American sympathy affected by this matter? In some quarters a parallel is drawn letween the case in the Transvaal and the case in Venezuela. In both cases the English are condemned for highhandedness and land-grabbing maneuvering. In other quarters an opinion prevails that a closer parallel runs between the Transvaal and Hawaii. Progress, it is held, and the higher order of civilization, are as stake in the one case as they were in the other. In Hawaii all that was of good report and stood for the best order of things was Americans had made Ho had lifted it as an unsightly village out of the mire, and converted it into a clean and wealthy city. They were likewise the authors of all intellectual and moral progthe islands. Fut they were not al lowed representation in the government. A deprayed and an incapable monarchy was upheld with money they were forced to pay as taxes. When they rebelled and stated their case, the people of the United States, in opposition even to their own President, declared for them with enthusi-

asm. The Dole government stands today largely by virtue of the moral support ac-corded to it by public sentiment in this country. Boers Opposed to Progress. Coming now to the Transvaal, it is not contended that the Boers are no better than the Kanakas-that President Kruger is on a plane with Queen Liliuokalani. The Boers have merit of a negative order, and President Kruger is the choice of his people for the office he holds. But there, as in Hawaii, the question is one of progress. The Boers have done as little for the Transvaal as the Kanakas have done for Hawaii. Mines have been opened, cities built, values of every kind advanced, only sirce the English came in. Before that what was not jungle was but very little better. The English came, and since they have been making things hum. They now demand a voice in government as a right springing from the fruits of their labors.

Possible Results of War. Suppose England asserts herself fully in this matter. Suppose that in doing so she arouses Germany and France, and a war comes on. The stake is the control ultimately of the richest portion of the African continent. If England wins, further progress there will be on lines of English-speaking civilization, with the English language the leading medium of communication. If England loses, Germany, France, Rus-Italy, Portugal, all may come in for larger slices of a new division of the territory, and a new Babel of blood and tongues will Under such circumstances American sympathies might naturally tend to the side of England, if not alienated by an obstinate persistence by the English premier in his unfriendly attitude in the n controversy. The American now in the Transvaal are siding with the

A NEW JOURNAL CLERK.

Capt. Thos. H. McKee of Indiana Appointed Today.

Capt. Thomas, H., McKee, of Indiana was today appointed journal clerk of the House of Representatives. The appointment is regarded by those acquainted with Capt. McKee's qualifications and merit as peculfarly appropriate in many ways. He is in every way fitted for the position of journal clerk, it is said, and will fill the requirements of the office with distinction. Capt. McKee is personally known to probably every republican member of the House and to the republican leaders of the country. He enters upon the duties of his office imthe republican leaders of the

Capt. McKee was a candidate for ser geant-at-arms of the House upon the re-organization, at the beginning of the session, but withdrew several days before a vote was taken. His candidacy at that time was based upon his own claims to the office, but was not advanced in specific opposition to any particular one of the other candidates.

Mr. Kyle Introduces a Bill to Incorporate a New Company.

He Makes Some Remarks on the Subject-It Goes to the District Committee.

A bill to incorporate the National Capital Gas Light, Heat and Power Company of the District of Columbia was introduce in the Senate today by Mr. Kyle. In in troducing this measure Mr. Kyle said:

Mr. Kyle's Remarks. "Notwithstanding the fact that som cities are being furnished gas at \$1 per 1,000 feet, and that cities in New England are getting gas for 65 and 70 cents per 1,000 feet, and that there are other people making the statement that they could furnish gas at 30 cents per 1,000 feet, we are still the possibility of war. All the regiments paying in the District of Columbia \$1.50 of the British army (army reserve, volunper 1,000 feet for gas, I have a bill here teers, militia, &c.,) have been ordered to to introduce that is supported by some of the strongest financial men in this city. They are willing to give a guarantse of their willingness to furnish gas to the District of Columbia, including Washington, for 60 cents for the government, and for lighting the streets, and 75 cents per 1,000

feet for inhabitants. This is almost cut-ting the rates of the Washington Gas Light Company in the middle. "Some people think gas cannot be furnished at this rate. I assure the Senate that this company is manufacturing gas by one of the best processes in the United States, used in various points in the west and east. They are to furnish gas of 22candle power, and agree to guarantee that they will do so. The present Washington Gas Light Company agree to furnish 18candle power, but never have gone beyond

"As a guarantee of their good faith in making this proposition, they are willing to put up a bond of \$200,000, and if this is not satisfactory they are willing to make the bond for \$500,000. Therefore, in introducing this bill for the consideration of the committee on the District of Columbia, I beg their most earnest and careful consideration of this measure that will de-liver us from, I will say, the thraldom of the Washington Gas Light Company." Mr. Hoar's Inquiry.

Mr. Hoar inquired why it was that this bill had been sent to the District of Columbia instead of the committee on corperations of the District of Columbia, which he understood was created to consider measures relating to corporations.

Mr. McMillan replied that the committee on corporations of the District of Columbia was to inquire into the details of the affairs of corporations, and that reports of such bodies were referred to it. The bill introduced by Mr. Kyle, however, should go to the committee on the District of Columbia, and the presiding officer so

The Incorporators. The bill named as incorporators of the company Chas. D. Hauk, Francis P. B. Sands, Park Agnew, Anthony Pollock, Rensselaer Stone, Chas. C. Bryan and Jas. L. Hastings. The capital stock of the company is limited to \$2,000,000, and the stock books shall be open to public subcription to forty per centum of its capital, in shares of \$100 each. Power is given to manufacture gas of coal, oil, naphtha,

terial, and, provided further,
"That said corporation shall not charge for said illuminating gas a sum greater than sixty cents per 1,000 cubic feet for lighting the streets or the public buildings of the city of Washington and District of than sixty cents per 1,000 cubic fe Columbia, or more than seventy-five cents per thousand cubic feet to private consum-

ter, peat, pitch or turpentine or other ma-

The company is given power to lay its distributing mains, etc., in the streets, and all telegraph, telephone and electric light companies shall be permitted to lay wires in the mains.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

Feeling in the House as to Their

Recognition. Some of the members of the House are exhibiting considerable impatience to take up the question of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents. The criticism by Don M. Dickinson of Congress for its inaction is taken sensitively by some. The committee on foreign affairs and the Speaker are determined, however, not to take any hasty action, and do not propose to permit anything to be done without deliberate consid eration by the committee. They contend that this cautious course does not indicate any lack of sympathy with the Cuban patriots, but insist that no recognition should be given the insurgents until they have done something substantial to show that they are entitled to recognition. It looks now as if the insurgents might soon be in a position to fully warrant this recognition, but it is held by men of influence in the House that the time has not yet come and that there is no occasion for haste. committee adopted the McCall resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information on the subject, and this informa-tion is awaited. The representatives of the nsurgents in Washington have laid their the Secretary of State. It is understood that the papers which they at the department will be transmitted to Congress by the Secretary, together with such other information as the department

A number of resolutions on the subject of he recognition of Cuba have been put in through the petition box, and these the committee expect to consider in a short time. The ultimate adoption of such a esolution is anticipated.

THE RAID ON GOLD.

What the President May Do Under Certain Circumstances. The withdrawals of gold from the treas-

ury thus far this week are looked upon as ominous by treasury officials, but this result is not altogether unexpected by the administration. They would not be surprised if a serious raid should be made. taking practically all of the gold out of the treasury, and if this should occur they will he disposed to say, "I told you so," It is what the President and his secretary exnected to result from an attempt at a pop-

ular loan. It is said that in anticipation of a raid on the gold a course has already been decided on, to be followed as soon as the reserve is run below a certain point. As soon as it becomes apparent (if it does) that the gold in the treasury is being drawn on for the purchase of the proposed bonds, the President will, it is said, withdraw the advertisement for bonds and at once make a contract with the syndicate for gold. It is believed that he will not wait for reserve to sink much lower before doing this, provided it is evident that the gold offer of bonds.

Gone to New York.

Secretary Herbert left here this morning for New York, where he will deliver an address on "Sound Currency" at the Jackson day celebration by the Young Men's Democratic Association, at the Hotel Savoy, this

Resumed His Duties.

Mr. John M. Biddle has resumed his du-

Preparing to Resent the Kaiser's Affront.

KEEN RESENTMENT GENERALLY FELT

Crisis in the Transvaal Believed to Be Cver.

GERMANY'S TURN NOW

(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.) LONDON, January 8.-The military authorities no longer attempt to conceal the fact that they are actively preparing for make immediate returns of their strength for mobilization; but, as yet, no further

steps in this direction have been deemed

necessary. Among the volunteers and militia there is a strong feeling in favor of enrollment for active service, and on all sides the greatest enthusiasm is displayed. There seems to be a feeling here that Great Britain has about stood all she can in the way of studied opposition upon the part of Germany, even if the latter is backed by France and Russia, which is not considered

to be by any means certain. The commanding officers of the different regiments of volunteers have been over-whelmed with letters from the men under their command, expressing their desire to

be enrolled for active service.

The press is unanimous in its approval of the preparations of the naval and military authorities, and the papers of all shades of opinion agree as to the manner in which Germany's attitude must be met. The Globe, for example, says this after-

"There is absolutely no difference of opinion among Britons in their keen resentment of the wholly unprovoked affront put upon this proud land by Emperor William and his foolhardy counsellors. Instead of working England harm with the Americans, the emperor's insolent interference cans, the emperor's insolent interference has revived the feeling of kinship and is making easier a friendly arrangement of the Venezuelan question.

Settling the Transvaul Crisis. From Cape Town today the news is much more satisfactory than for some time past and sets at rest the sensational stories cabled to the United States on the subject. A dispatch to the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated yesterday and just made public, says that the Ultlanders of Johannesburg have surrendered uncon-ditionally and have given up their arms to the representatives of President Kruger. addition, the latter has intimated his in ention of handing over Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners captured by the Boers to the British high commissioner on the boards of Natal. Sir Hercules Robinson, in his dispatch, he satisfied

that the crisis is over and that all danger of further hostilities is ended." The dispatch is regarded by Mr. Chamthe affairs of the Transvaal, so far as the Boers are concerned, and is also looked upon as disposing of the report that Dr. Jameson has been sentenced to be shot. A dispatch received here from Krugersdorp, dated January 3, says that Dr. Jameson narrowly escaped being shot in the Market Place by incensed Boers and that he was saved by the commandant, who threatened to shoot the first man who raised a rifle.

You may, therefore,

Diplomats Conferring. Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German ambassador to Great Britain, had a conference with the Marquis of Salisbury this afternoon.

Dispatches from Berlin announce Emperor William had an important conference this morning with Dr. Kayser, chief of the German colonial office, and that further dispatches have been ex-changed between Berlin and Pretoria. Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, was present at the conference.

It is now reported that the Transvaal republic will demand an indemnity of \$2,-500,000 from Great Britain as one of the results of Dr. Jameson's invasion of the little Dutch republic. If this turns out to be the case, no doubt will be entertained that Emperor William, in his recent interviews with Dr. W. J. Leeyds, the secretary of state of the Transvasl, prompted demand and may also have announced his intention of supporting it.

Mr. Chamberlain is to give a dinner to-

night at the Bevonshire Club to the chiefs of the departments of the colonial office. WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Profound Sensation in All Circles Caused by the Reports.

LONDON, January 8.-At the war office this afternoon it was stated that the troops returning from India or bound for that part of the British empire had been ordered to call at Cape Town before the crisis occurred, and all that is necessary is to instruct their commanding officers to land drafts at the Cape. It was further stated that detachments

of troops are now on their way to Cape

Town to relieve the troops there, and that the latter will be instructed to remain at the Cape for the present, so that double forces will shortly be available at Cape Colony besides the Indian troops en pasage, which can be landed there shortly. Without desiring to be in any way sensaticnal, it can safely be said that the war spirit is hovering over the British empire, and that the people of all classes are eagerly supporting the attitude of the ernment in resenting the attitude of Germany toward Great Britain.
Great Britain is evidently determined not to be caught unprepared for war. The report that orders have been sent to Ports-mouth, Devonport and Chatham for the

immediate commissioning of a flying ron of warships is confirmed this ncon, and has caused a profound impression in all circles. The flying squadron is ordered to be ready for sea by January 14, nesday next. It will consist of the follewing ships: Revenge, first-class battle ship, 14,150 tens; four 67-ton guns, ter six-inch quick-firing guns, 36 smaller rapid-fire guns; 18

inches side armor; speed, 17½ knots.

Royal Θακ, first-class battle ship, 14,150 tcns; four 67-ton guns, ten six-inch quickfiring guns, 36 smaller rapid-fire guns; 18 inches of side armor; speed, 171/2 knots. Gibraltar, first-class steel cruiser, 7,700 tons; two 22-ton guns, ten six-inch quickguns, 24 smaller quick-firing guns; speed, 19 7-10 knots. Theseus, first-class steel eruiser, 7.350 tons; two 22-ton guns, ten six-inch quickfiring guns, 24 smaller quick-fire guns; speed, 20 knots.

Charybdis, second-class steel cruiser, 4,360 tons; two six-inch quick-firing guns, eight 4.7 quick-firing guns, thirteen smaller quick-firing guns; speed, 19 5-10 knots. Hermoine, second-class steel cruiser, 4,360 tons; two six-inch quick-firing guns, eight 4.7 quick-firing gurs, thirteen smaller quick-firing guns; speed, 19 5-10 knots.

In addition, Rear Admiral Harry Wrawson, C.B., in command of the Cape of Good Hope and West Africa station, has been or

GAS FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ENGLAND WORKED UP ty-four smaller guins, speed 19 7-10 knots, and he is now on his way there, accomparied with another cruiser, with all pos-Resr Admiral Wrawson has been in-structed to report immediately to the ad-miralty what additional steps are neces-sary to reinforce his squadron, and they

sary to reinforce his squadron, and they will be sent to him as promptly as possible. Besides these preparations the greatest activity is displayed at all the dockyards, making ready for a call for the commissioning of more ships as soon as needed, and the naval reserve this are being prepared in readiness for an emergency. In view of the war preparations by land and sca row being vigorously pushed by Great Britain, it is not astonishing that there was a drop in consols, which, as much as anything, is a clear indication that the gravity of the political situation is not newspaper exaggeration.

GERMAN AMERICANS AROUSED.

Prospect of War With England the Topic at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., January 8.-The statement of the kaiser that he will not recognize the suzerainty of England in the Transvaal has aroused the war spirit of the local Germans. They were cool and phlegmatic until this news came, and they think it means war or the abrogation of the treaty of London.

Nothing is talked of here but the prospects of war between England and Germany. The members of the Kriegerbund and of other societies of veterans of 1871 gathered at their halls and clubs and discussed the situation. They are all convinced that Germany will have no trouble in maintaining her position. The martial spirit which fired them against their ancient enemy, the French, has reasserted itself, but it is now directed against the English, whom, they say, they can crush as easily as they did the French. In case of war, there is no doubt a large number of volunteers would go from this

The German papers which are noted for their conservatism will sound the note of alarm today. Der Seebote will say: "The treaty of Feb-uary 27, 1884, made in London, guarantees o England a control over the Transvaal in receive the approbation of England. It is questionable if Germany really intends to disregard the claim of England to this right, but if this is the case, then this sec-ond blow in the face which Germany gives proud Albien cannot be successfully apreased by diplomatic negotiations, but more forcible arguments will have to be adopt-

BIG POUND PARTY

How The Evening Star Santa Claus Club Will Help the Poor.

Every One Asked to Give Something Next Friday-Fuel and Food-Shoes for Little Barefoot.

A pound party for the poer. That is what The Evening Star Santa Claus Club proposes to give. Next Friday is the date mentioned on the invitations, and the public school buildings of the city the places. Everybody is invited. The members of the club, as every one knows, are the school be present with their pounds, but it is not intended that this opportunity for doing good and for ministering to the needs of the poor in the city shall be confined to the members of the club. The club will take charge of all donations of money and of food supplies and will see that they are properly distributed. The work accomplished by this organization in the past is a guarantee that in this instance it will be club, was burned by federal orders, declared that her property was one of the resources of the enemy, and its destruction was in accordance with the rules of war. That is precisely what we are doing in the destruction of the cane. We are attacking the resources of the enemy. If the Senate and House of Representatives a guarantee that in this instance it will be the poor in the city shall be confined to the a guarantee that in this instance it will be

done thoroughly. While it is called a pound party, there is no regulation of the club which limits the gifts of the charitably inclined to any fixed amount, either in quantity or value. If an individual pound should prove to be several pounds, or even a ton, so much the better for the worthy poor, who will be the bene-ficiaries of this charity. It is expected that the food material contributed be of a nonperishable character, such as sugar, flour, asked to bring their pounds to school with them Friday morning, where they will be received and cared for by the teachers. Citizens, whether they have children in the schools or not, are urged to contribute also, and they may send their contributions to the school building most convenient them. The supplies will be collected f them. The supplies will be collected from the different school buildings by wagons furnished by The Evening Star and taken to central points for distribution, where they will be disposed of under the direction of the Santa Claus Club committee and the

Associated Charities.
It is hardly necessary to speak of the existing need for relief of the kind proposed. Every one knows that suffering follows in the wake of such severe weather as we have had during the past few days. The lower temperature makes necessary the consumption of fuel in greater quantities, well as of food, and in many cases of worthy people the extra call exhausts the scanty store of savings, and at a time when work is scarce they are brought face to face with poverty in its grimmest shape. Recognizing the existing conditions, the emergency relief committee has indorsed The Evening Star Santa Claus Club pound party, and has called upon the people of this city to avail themselves of the very relief to the needy ones. At a recent meetirg of the school board the plan was approved, and the teachers were authorize to receive the contributions of pupils and others for the benefit of the poor. By united action the pound party of Friday next will be a great success, and much good will be accomplished. The money received will be expended principally for the purchase of shoes for poor children who are unable to go to school for lack of comfortable footwear. This expenditure will be made in each school division, under the direction of the supervising principal. Contributions of money or "pounds" Contributions of money or "pounds" will be received at The Star office as well as at

THE TREASURY GOLD.

Fear That Heavy Withdrawals Mas Be Made During the Month. The treasury gold reserve today is \$58,-326.710. In financial circles here the fear is expressed that the recent heavy withdrawals are but the beginning of heavy exportations. It is recalled that during last January the withdrawals amounted to about \$45,000,000, of which \$30,000,000 were withdrawn within two weeks, and over \$7,000,000 in one day. The fact that thirty days must elapse before the new bond is sue can be closed and the contracts awarded seems to add to the anxiety heretofore felt, and in some quarters the opinion is expressed that before the 1st of February arrives the gold reserve will have been reduced considerably below any point it has

So far treasury officials have received orly a few telegrams concerning the new loan, and tese were not of a character to indicate how the announcement had been received throughout the gountry. Although the President has endeavored to though the President has endeavored to make this a popular loan so far as possible by soliciting individual subscriptions, it is understood that feither he nor Mr. Carlisle places any reliance in its success except through the aid of the syndicate, not because of any lack of confidence, but for the reason that the fold of the country is very largely in the hands of the bankers, who are unwilling to part with it except. Mr. John M. Biddle has resumed his dutles at the State Department, after a long absence at Atlanta, Ga., where he had charge of the State Department exhibit.

Hope and west Africa station, has been ordered to proceed to Delagoa bay on board the flagship St. George, a first-class steel the first own are unwilling to part with it of their own material advantage, especially on the control of the reason that the gold of the control of the reason that the gold of the control of the cont who are unwilling to part with it except to their own material advantage, especially

# CUBAN CONDITIONS TWO BRIEF SESSIONS FOR THE DISTRICT

Views of President Palma of the Revolutionary Committee.

A DE FACTO GCVERNMENT EXISTS

Havana's Capture Would Immediately Follow Recognition.

HAS SPAIN A LOBBY HERE?

President Tomas Estrada Palma of the Cuban revolutionary committee. Manuel Sanguilly, Gonzalo de Quesada, Horatio Rubens and other members of the body are at the Raleigh, where they will remain for

Conversing with a Star reporter this morning about the state of affairs in Cuba, President Palma spoke with confidence about the eventual success of the revolution. "By its own admission," said he, "the

Spanish government has sent 123,000 soldiers to the Island. Adding those who have volunteered and been conscripted, the number is easily 200,000. That immense army has been sent to a territory not larger than the state of New York for the purpose of putting down what has been represented to be the uprising of a few bands of bandits and negroes. It was represented by the Spanish government that when the dry season commenced the rebellion would be easily crushed. What are the true facts? The dry season has seen a constant advance of the revolutionists' forces from the west to the east, and the very provinces where the great cane fields are situated have been entered. There is only a month and a half of the dry season left. The result, I think, is obvious to all intelligent men who try to secure accurate knowledge of the conditions. The general impression seems to be," he continued, "that the United States cannot recognize the Cubans as belligerents until they have captured Havana. I do not think this country can take any great credit to itself for such a proviso. It we were allowed to fit out cruisers in this or any other country we would take Havana at once. But that would be a violation of neutrality laws. Suppose we did take Havana, as we could if it were desirable. There would be American and English fleets there to protect the proposition of their stiffness and proposition. the property of their citizens, and we would have nothing affoat to preserve recognition

Why the Cane is Destroyed. "You ask me why the Cubans are devastating the cane fields. The Cuban government, sir, is a de facto government, and it issued orders that no cane should be ground, because it is from the tax on sugar that Spain gets her sinews of war. Those erders were violated and the Cuban government showed its power to punish those who violated them. It has proved that beyound question, and it is proving it every day. It is precisely the same principle that was followed in the south by the United States government during your war of the band of war and seized and destroyed, and your Supreme Court, in the case of Mrs. Amanda Scott, who was a loyal person, re-siding in the enemy's saiding in the enemy's saiding in siding in the enemy's country, and whos cotton was burned by federal orders would equip themselves with proper knowl edge of the conditions in Cuba the recognition of our rights as belligerents would, believe, be quickly forthcoming. We would show the world then how quickly we would take Havana and other ports and assume full independence of the Spanish govern-

Rumors of a Spanish Lobby.

In well-informed circles here it is stated with positiveness that a powerful lobby has been formed to prevent the recognition by Congress of the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents. It is declared that the Spanish government has devoted a large amount of money to this purpose, and that many powerful corporate interests have joined in subscribing for the fund. The reason for this is said to be that Spain has promised the owners of the destroyed su-gar plantations in Cuba to fully reimburse them for all losses sustained at the han of the revolutionists, and has further prom ised large favors to them upon the sup-pression of the rebellion. Many of the men interested in the plantations are citizens of this country, and are also heavily in-terested in United States railroads and other big enterprises. The Spanish government has pointed out to them, it is said that it can only carry out its promises of reimbursement in case the proerminated in its favor, and that such a re sult will be made Learly impossible if the Cubans are granted the rights of beliger ents by the United States. They have been asked, therefore, to join with Spain's se cret representatives to influence Congres against taking any action in favor of the revolutionists, and have acceded to the re-quest. It is stated that a number of influential men have been enlisted in this pro-ject, with a large fund at their command and that a lobby as powerful as the fa-mous Pacific Mail organization is already in Washington and working vigorously to offset the influence of public opinion upor Congress.

It is also asserted that the administra tion has been urged to send a fleet to Havana to protect American interests there in case of the capture of the city by Gomez, and that it has refused, on the ground that the repeated assurances of Minister de Lome that the city is in no danger makes the granting of such a re quest unnecessary.

Dr. R. J. Gatling of Hartford, Conn., in ventor of the famous gun that bears his name, is at the St. James. Edward McCullough, the Philadelphia

steel and iron manufacturer, is at the St

Col. W. H. H. Benyard of the army is a the Ebbitt. He will shortly go to St. Augustine for the winter.

Congressman Wood of Illinois and Mrs. Wood have returned to the Ebbitt from a oliday trip home. Howard Clark of the New York Library Bureau is at the Ebbitt. Capt. Wm. T. Tisdall of the army is at the Jos. P. Canty of Chicopee, Mass., is visit-

ing relatives in this city.
Dr. John W. Morgan has returned to his home in this city, having finished his term of service as house physician and surgeon of one of the New York hospitals. Licutenant Commander W. T. Swinburne of the Naval Acadamy reported at the Navy Department today for examination for pro Lieutenant Commander J. G. Eaton of th

Enterprise is at the Shoreham on leave of Major Clarence Ewen, surgeon, has been granted leave of absence for six months.

Major S. T. Nowell, tenth cavalry, is in Major W. S. Stanton, corps of engineers

major W. S. Stanton, corps of engineers and Major Frank H. Phipps, ordnance de partment, are in the city in attendance or meeting of the board of ordnance and Lieut ant J. M. Kennedy of the medical

Neither Senate Nor House Transacted Much Business Today.

Senator Wolcott Makes His First Appearance This Session-House Committee on Rules Not Ready.

As the republicans of the Senate desired to hold their caucus on the tariff bill this afternoon an adjournment was taken immediately after the morning business-introduction of bills, resolutions, &c.

Mr. Wolcott (Col.), who has been absent in Europe for some months, was present in the Senate today and took the prescribed Mr. Hale, from the committee on naval affairs, reported back favorably a bill au-

thorizing the Secretary of the Navy to in-

crease the number of enlisted men in the navy. He directed attention to the importance of the bill and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day. would call it up at an early day.

Mr. Butler (N. C.) offered two amendments to the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill. The first prohibited the sale of interest-bearing bonds without the express consent of Congress, and the second made it mandatory on the Becretary of the Treasury to redeem greenbacks or treasury notes in silver as long as the market price of 412½ grains of silver was lower than that of 23½ grains of gold. At the conclusion of the morning hour Mr. Sherman (Ohio) moved that the Benate adjourn. He explained that an early adjournment would facilitate the work of the Benate (it being understood that the republicans desired to hold a caucus).

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) requested Mr. Sher-

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) requested Mr. Sherman to withdraw his motion in order to give him an opportunity to make some remarks on the financial question, but the Ohio Senator declined to yield. Accordingly, at 12:50; the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

THE HOUSE.

The subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands was broached in the House today by Mr. Spalding (Mich.) in the form of a resolution. The resolution provided that the Sandwich Islands be erected into a new state, to be called the state of Hawaii, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people, through deputies in convention, with the consent of the existing government. Conditions were imposed that questions of boundary or complications with other governments be transmitted to the President to be laid before Congress for its final action before January 1, 1898; that all property pertaining to the public defense be ceded to the United States, but the state retain all other property and the United States to be liable for none of its debts. The resolution proposes as an alternative that Hawaii may be admitted as a state that Hawaii may be admitted as a state by treaties between the two governments, with one Representative in Congress, and proposes an appropriation of \$100,000 for making the treaties. The resolution was read by unanimous consent, and referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Upon his request, Mr. Harrison (Ala.) was relieved from service on the elections committee No. 2, because his seat is contested, and Mr. Bailey (Tex.) was appointed in his stead.

ed in his stead.

Mr. Henderson (Iewa) stated that the committee on rules would not be able to report until tomorrow, and, at 12:45, the House adjourned.

THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD. Feeling in Brasil Against Britain's

Arbitration Proposal. The news that the British governmen had proposed to submit the question of the right of possession of the Island of Trini dad, which was taken possession of in January of last year by an English expedition, to arbitration, has been very badly received by the public and press of Brazil The right of Brazil to the island, recognized by England herself on a former notable occasion is considered so unimpeachable that the refusal of Sr. Carvalho, the Bra zilian minister of foreign affairs, to consider the question as a matter for arbitration was almost universally applauded by

The declaration of Sr. Quintino Boca-yuva, senator for Rio de Janeiro, in the senate, that "The proposition is a complete denial of our positive and incontestable right," was applauded by all the senators

Turning to the question of the recent dis turbances in the contested territory be-tween Brazil and French Guiana, Sr. Bocayuva declared that the ill will of France toward Brazil ever since the advent of the republic had been and systematic."

One prominent journal, however, advises the acceptance of arbitration, as the sole means for the recovery of the Island from the claws of the British lion, since it would be idle to suppose that Great Britain would, of her own initiative, recognize the rights, however clear, of any nation weaker han herself; and adds that of that fact a minister of foreign affairs of Brazil should be the first to be convinced. It was not to be supposed, however, that Brazil would content itself with a simple protest against the illegal occupation of the island; but it was believed that the government, while rejecting arbitration, would agree to submit the question to the

nder another name. COAST DEFENSES.

n of a friendly nation, which ap-

Gen. Craighill Explains Their Condition to the Senate Committee.

pears to be an acceptance of the principle

A meeting of the Senate committee or coast defenses was held this morning. Gen. Craighill, chief of engineers, and Capt. Black of the engineer corps, his assistant. made important statements. Gen. Craighill explained to the committee

the great need of immediate additional appropriation for coast defenses and stated the amount which could be economically and profitably expended by the bureau of engineers for that purpose during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, also the larger additional amount for each year thereafter until the completion of the project of the government. The defenseless condition of the seacoast cities was explained, showing that the amount proposed in Senator Squire's bill for coast defenses are none Squire's bill for coast units further too large, and are not only justified, absolutely required. Gen. Craighill explained that if the bill shall be passed immediately the sum of \$4,500,000 could be economically expended by the bureau of

engineers during the fiscal year. The committee then proceeded to investi-gate the question of torpedoes and the pro-vision already made therefor and what is contemplated in the plans of the govern-ment, eliciting much information upon that important branch of our national defense from Capt. Black, who is recently from the torpedo school at Willets Point, N. Y., and

an expert on that subject. The importance of the subject is such that the committee will continue its ses-sions daily luring the present week and next week, hoping to be able to report a bill at an early date.

A Senman Drowned.

The Secretary of State is informed by the United States consul at San Juan, Puerto Rico, that Charles Grimmer, a seaman of the schooner Thomas N. Stone of Boston, fell overboard and was drowned on the 26th ultimo. Grimmer was a native of

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First Formal Meeting of the House Committee.

SUBCOMMITTEES ARE ANNOUNCED

The Bill to Extend the Time for

Ars s rent.

OTHER LOCAL MEASURES

The House District committee held its first meeting this morning, with the folowing members in attendance: Mr. Babock, Mr. Harmer, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Huling, Mr. Odell, Mr. Hulick, Mr. Milnes, Mr. Richardson, Mr. J. E. Cobb of Alabama, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Abbott, Mr. S. W. Cobb of Missouri and Mr Rusk of Maryland. Chairman Babcock began the proceedings by appointing the following subcom-

mittees: On judiciary-Messrs. Hulick, Shannor Richardson, Abbott, J. E. Cobb. On ways and means-Messrs. Curtiss, Odell, Milnes, J. E. Cobb, S. W. Cobb. On education, labor and charities-Messrs

Wellington, Hulick, Shannon, Abbott, S. W. Cobb. On street railways, streets and avenue Mesers. Babcock, Harmer, Curtiss, Richardson, Rusk.
On steam railways—Messrs. Harmer, Huling, Wellington, Babcock, Meredith.
On incorporations—Messrs. Odell, Huling, Mines, Meredith, Rusk.

To Extend the Time for Assessment. The first business before the committee was the resolution submitted by the Commissioners to extend the time for making an assessment of real estate in the District. This resolution provides that the time fixed for the return of assessment by time fixed for the return of assessment by section 7 of the act of August 14, 1894, be extended to the first Monday in May, 1896, as to the real estate in the present limits of the city of Washington, and that the time for returning the assessments outside of the city limits be extended to the first Monday in September, 1896; the time fixed for the meeting of the board of equalization to be postponed until the first day of September, 1896, and the work to be completed before the first Monday in November.

ber.

The bill also provides that the District appropriation bill of June 30, 1877, be amended so as to make the whole tax levied under the assessment of that portion of the District of Columbia outside the present limits of the city of Washington herein provided for due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1897, instead of one-half on the 1st day of November, 1806, and one-half on the 1st day of May, 1897, as by existing law: Provided that these amendments shall not extend beyond the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

This resolution was ordered to be favorably reported.

The Highway Amendment Act.

by Attorney Worthington, appeared before the committee to expinin the necessity for the pending amendments to the highway act. Mr. Worthington said that owing to changes in the system of jurisprudence of the District by the creation of the Court of Appeals, there is serious question as to which is the appellate court under the highway act. The first award of the jury under the act is expected to be made to-day, and it is necessary that this point should be made clear. Mr. Hulick asked what rights are as

corded to property owners under the corded to property owners under the high-way act.

Mr. Worthington replied that no act in operation in the United States gives more definite rights to property owners than this one; and he explained the details of the law in this respect.

The bill proposing the amendment to the highway act was then ordered to be favor-ably reported. It is the same measure that

ably reported It is the same measure that recently passed the Senate, and its provions are familiar to readers of The Star. The Commissioners' Statement. Commissioner Ross stated to the committee that it was of the utmost importance that the time for assessments should be extended as proposed by the

ending resolution. Commissioner Truesdell then stated to the committee he desired to urge upon their early attention the bill to for sewer extension. This measure authorizes the issue by the District of bonds to the extent of \$7,500,000 to provide for a system of sewage disposal and trunk sewers. He said he did not care to go into the merits of the bill at this time, but to point out the urgency for its early pas-sage. It is substantially the same bill as the one reported by the House committee in the last Congress. He explained at length the necessity for the introduction of an adequate sewerage system in this city to protect the health of the inhabi-

In reply to a question by Mr. Hulick, Mr. Truesdell stated that \$4,000,000 of the bonds are intended for the completion of the sewerage system within the city, and that sewerage system within the city, and that the government is interested in the whole plan. Replying to Mr. Odell's question, Mr. Truesdell said the government should bear a proportionate part of the cost of suburban sewer extension because such extension was part of a trunk system in which the United States was as much in-

terested as the District. Mr. Hulick, a new member of the com-Mr. Hulick, a rew member of the committee, although not a new member of the House; raised the question of the United States paying one-half of the expenses of the District government and District improvements. Mr. Truesdell said that Mr. Hulick's question opened up a very wide field of discussion that it might not be wise to undertake at the moment. The matter had been often discussed, but for himself he was convinced that the same reasons which applied at the time that reasons which applied at the time that Congress established the present system in the District are in force today and to a greater extent. Mr. Truesdell, for Mr. Hulick's benefit, gave a brief sketch of

Monday to Be District Day. After the committee had reported upon the two pending measures the Commis sioners departed and Mr. Babcock directed the reports to be made by Mr. Hulick and Mr. Richardson and placed upon the calandar of the House by Monday next. That day will be District day in the House, and the measures will be brought up for consideration. Mr. Babcock stated to the committee that the new rules of the House when adopted will give the District two days in each month on the floor, as an ar-

the history of the present system.

bitrary right for the presentation of Dis-At the suggestion of Mr. Babcock the committee decided to make a change in the old system of giving lengthy hearings upon pending bills. It was found in the past to be very hard to get a quorum of the com-mittee to attend these hearings, frequently tedious. Hereafter, save in exceptional cases of great importance, hearings will be held before subcommittees, and the action of the subcommittees reported to the full committee. This system is expected to resuit in the saving of a great deal of time and in facilitating action upon bills before

the committee. The House District committee will meet on Wednesdays during the session. Liability of Employes.

The liability of employers in the District of Columbia is the subject of a bill intro-